

where he says, "In regard to the Crustacea called *Cumæ*, I cannot say positively that the group must as a whole be suppressed." But I can state with confidence, that all the species of that genus which I have had an opportunity to examine alive—and I have watched three—are young of *Palæmon*, *Crangon* and *Hippolyte*." Prof. Agassiz, in a recent letter (to J. D. Dana, dated Nahant, July 18th) respecting these observations of Mr. Bate, writes that "they only show how extensive a field of observation remains untrodden among these little forms. Had Mr. Bate looked more fully into the embryology of Crustacea, he would have been better prepared to appreciate the close correspondence there is between the young of certain families and the adults of others, and would have known that these facts are not limited to the Macroura, as I have shown in my Lectures on Embryology, p. 62-69: he would know that the eyes of even the highest Crustacea are sessile in the young, &c., and that such characters observed upon young Crustacea do not therefore prove them to be peculiar types, unless at the same time their reproduction be satisfactorily traced. Acknowledging Mr. Bate's interesting observation as proving that his *Diastylis Rathkii* is an adult animal, the question has made a real progress through his researches; but it remains as certain as before, that *there are Cumæ which are larvæ of Macroura*."—*Silliman's American Journal*, Sept. 1856.

NOTE ON CALLITRICHE HAMULATA.

To the Editors of the *Annals of Natural History*.

October 13, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—While lately in Scotland I had the satisfaction of finding the *Callitriche hamulata* (Kütz.) growing in a ditch communicating with the river Annan, close to Jardine Hall.

The specific character of the *C. pedunculata*, as given in Babington's Manual (ed. 4. p. 293), applies accurately to the *C. hamulata*, with the exception of the supposed want of bracts in the former plant.

On mentioning the subject to Mr. Babington, he informed me that he had detected bracts on cultivated plants of his *C. pedunculata*, β . *sessilis*, and convinced himself that that plant is *C. hamulata*. He considers *C. hamulata* (Kütz.) as the type of the species, and the *C. pedunculata* (DC.) to be a variety of it.

My discovery does not therefore increase the number of our species, but only corrects the nomenclature by identifying a doubtful plant with a known continental species. This is a highly satisfactory result.

I may add that Mr. Babington mentioned that the bracts are usually very deciduous in this plant; such I found to be the case in the Scottish specimens.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

FREDERICK TOWNSEND.